REMARKS

Claims 119-126 and 148-155 and 158-331 are pending in the present application. By this amendment, Claims 176, 208, 212, 237, 292 and 315 have been canceled and Claims 121 and 161 have been amended. Cancelation or amendment of certain claims is not to be construed as a dedication to the public of any of the subject matter of the claims as previously presented. Support for the amendments is found in the specification and claims as filed. Applicants reserve the ability to pursue the canceled claims or similar claims in one or more continuing patent applications.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112, First Paragraph

Claims 160, 176, 191, 208, 212, 237, 258, 310 and 315 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement.

The rejection of Claims 176, 208, 212, 237, 292 and 315 is now moot in view of Applicants' cancelation of these claims.

Applicants respectfully submit that the specification provides written description support for Claims 160, 191, 258 and 310. For example, paragraphs [0352] and [0353] of the specification describe evaluating data in units of mg/dL/min^2. It is only possible to evaluate data having these units - using the embodiments described in the specification - by first calibrating the data. In light of the above, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of these claims be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 119-126, 148-155, 158, 159, 161-175, 177-190, 192-207, 209-211, 213-227, 233-236, 238-248, 254-286, 293-309, 311-314 and 316-326 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Parris et al. in view of Mastrototaro. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the remaining claims in light of the comments provided below.

It is well settled that the Examiner "bears the initial burden of presenting a *prima facie* case of unpatentability..." *In re Sullivan*, 498 F.3d 1345 (Fed. Cir. 2007). Until the Examiner has established a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Applicant need not present arguments or evidence of non-obviousness. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner must establish at least three elements. First, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations: "All words in a claim must be considered in judging

the patentability of that claim against the prior art." *In re Wilson*, 424 F.2d 1382, 165 U.S.P.Q. 494, 496 (CCPA 1970); *see also M.P.E.P. § 2143.03*. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *see also M.P.E.P. § 2143.02*. And finally, the Examiner must articulate some reason to modify or combine the cited references that renders the claim obvious. Merely establishing that the claimed elements can be found in the prior art is not sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness:

> As is clear from cases such as *Adams,* a patent composed of several elements is not proved obvious merely by demonstrating that each of its elements was, independently, known in the prior art. *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1741 (2007) (emphasis added).

Instead, the Court has made clear that the Examiner must establish a reason one of skill in the art would have combined the elements of the prior art, and that such reason must be more than a conclusory statement that it would have been obvious.

> Often, it will be necessary for a court to look to interrelated teachings of multiple patents; the effects of demands known to the design community or present in the marketplace; and the background knowledge possessed by a person having ordinary skill in the art, all in order to determine whether there was an apparent reason to combine the known elements in the fashion claimed by the patent at issue. To facilitate review, this analysis should be made explicit. *See In re Kahn,* 441 F.3d 977, 988 (C.A.Fed.2006) ("[R]ejections on obviousness grounds cannot be sustained by mere conclusory statements; instead, there must be some articulated reasoning with some rational underpinning to support the legal conclusion of obviousness"). *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1740-1741 (2007).

Applicants respectfully assert that the art cited in the rejection, including Parris and Mastrototaro, fails to teach or suggest all limitations of the pending claims. To illustrate some of the differences between the teachings of the Parris et al. and Mastrototaro references from the present claims, the following provides a summary of the Parris and Mastrototaro references followed by arguments setting forth some of the distinguishing features of the claims.

Parris

The Parris et al. reference relates to predicting an endpoint value of a completed enzyme reaction of a bio-sensor. The predicted endpoint value can then be correlated to an amount or concentration of an analyte. *See* ¶ [0010]. Because it takes time for the enzyme reaction to

complete, a continuous signal measurement of the reaction - from beginning to completion - results in a response curve comprising a kinetic region followed by an equilibrium region. Figure 2 of Parris et al., reproduced below, illustrates a response curve (B) having a kinetic region and an equilibrium region.

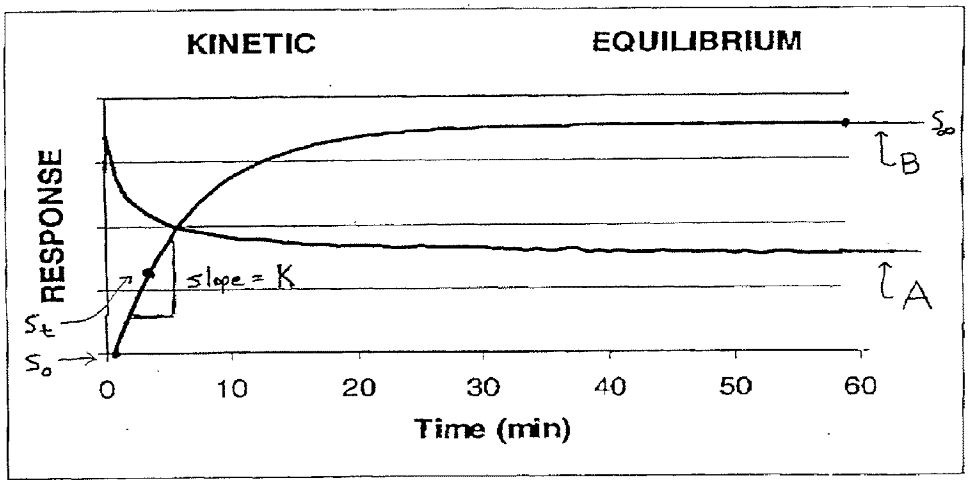

FIG. 2

To avoid having to wait until the enzymatic reaction is complete and reaches the equilibrium stage, Parris et al. describes a process for predicting an endpoint of the response curve by applying a mathematical model having parameters chosen to have the model describe the response curve. That is, Parris et al. describes iteratively estimating the parameters of a mathematical model until the "predicted and measured signal response curves falls within an acceptable range or until no further statistically significant change is seen in the calculated error." *See* ¶ [0008]. The predicted endpoint can then be correlated to an estimated analyte concentration of the sample being measured. *See, e.g.,* paragraph [0010]. Thus, the Parris et al. disclosure relates to predicting an analyte-related value of a sample being examined (which correlates to the predicted endpoint value) by iteratively fitting a predictive mathematical model <u>to measured data points taken during the kinetic region of the response curve</u> (e.g., point S_t in Fig. 8).

<u>Mastrototaro</u>

The Mastrototaro reference relates to processing raw glucose data for calibration. But in contrast to the Parris et al. reference, the Mastrototaro reference relates to processing data taken

from a sensor while the sensor is in a steady state, which as understood by Applicants, means that the sensor is in equilibrium and there is no kinetic signal response curve as in Parris. For example, Mastrototaro states that "the glucose sensor 12 is initialized to achieve a steady state of operation before starting a calibration process." Col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 1 (emphasis added). In addition, Mastrototaro explains that "[a]fter stabilization/initialization is complete the glucose monitor 100 is calibrated to accurately interpret readings from the newly installed glucose sensor 12." Col. 8, lines 34-37.

The Mastrototaro reference describes a calibration process that applies several processing techniques to sampled values measured from an electrical signal generated by a glucose sensor after the sensor achieves a steady state. This process is explained with reference to Fig. 8, reproduced below.

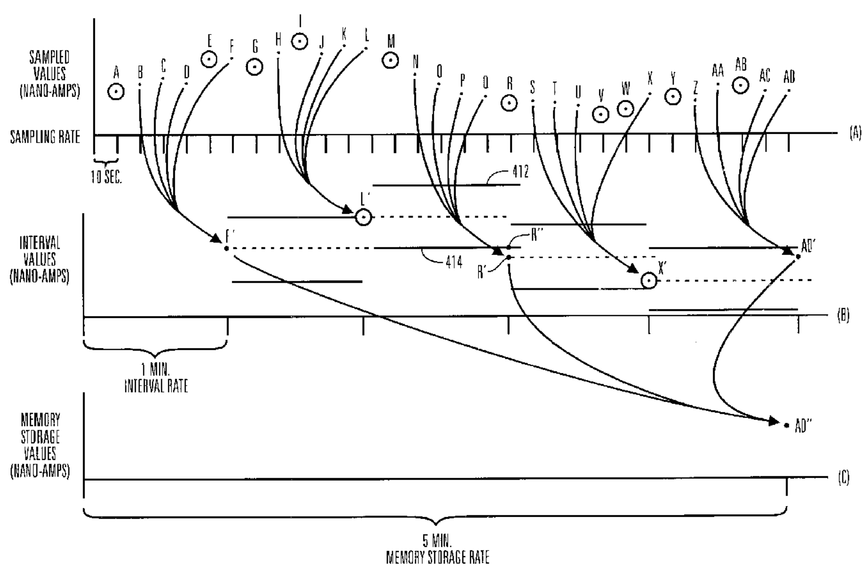

FIG. 8

Mastrototaro explains with reference to Fig. 8 that

> At an interval rate of once per minute, the highest and lowest of the sampled values (shown in FIG. 8a as circled sampled values A, E, G, I, M, R, V, W, Y, and AB) are ignored, and the remaining 4 sampled values from an interval are averaged to create interval values (shown in FIG. 8b as values F', L', R', X', and AD'). At a glucose monitor memory storage rate of once every 5 minutes, the highest and lowest of the interval values (shown in FIG. 8b as values L' and X') are ignored and the remaining 3 interval values are averaged and stored in a glucose monitor memory as memory values (shown in FIG. 8c as point AD"). The memory values are retained in memory and may be downloaded to the data processor 200. The

> memory values are used to calibrate the glucose monitor 100 and/or the post processor 200 and to analyze blood glucose levels.

Col. 8, lines 46-61.

Mastrototaro further describes that clipping limits can be applied to the interval values "to limit the signal magnitude variation from one value to the next thereby reducing the effects of extraneous data, outlying data points or transients." Col. 9, lines 7-9. Use of the clipping limits is also illustrated in Fig. 8. Mastrototaro explains that the preferred embodiments apply the clipping limits to the interval values, and that interval values above a maximum clipping limit or below a minimum clipping limit are replaced with the nearest clipping limit. Col. 9, lines 10-13.

Thus, Mastrototaro describes with reference to Fig. 8, first, ignoring the highest and lowest sample values and averaging those values to create interval values, second, applying clipping limits to the interval values, and, third, ignoring the highest and lowest interval values and averaging the interval values to create a memory value. Mastrototaro describes some variations to the process depicted in Fig. 8 at col. 9, line 14 - col. 10, line 25, for example.

Moreover, Mastrototaro explains that the memory values are the values used to calculate blood glucose levels. Col. 8, lines 56-60. A memory value is considered valid (Valid ISIG) unless a calibration cancelation event occurs. Col. 10, lines 50-56. Mastrototaro further explains that "[o]nly Valid ISIG values are used to calculate blood glucose levels by the glucose monitor 100 or post processor 200, as shown in FIG. 10." Col. 10, lines 56-58. Thus, Mastrototaro explains that only memory values that are considered valid (Valid ISIG) are used to calculate blood glucose values – the sample values and interval values are not described as being used to calculate blood glucose values.

1. Independent Claim 119

Applicants submit that the Parris et al. and Mastrototaro references, alone or in combination, fail to teach every limitation of Claim 119.

Claim 119 relates to a method for processing data from a glucose sensor. The method comprises monitoring a data stream from a glucose sensor; detecting transient non-glucose related signal artifacts in the data stream and evaluating a severity thereof based at least in part on an amplitude of the transient non-glucose related signal artifacts; and replacing with an electronic device at least some of the signal artifacts with one or more estimated glucose values in response

to the evaluated severity meeting a criterion. The replacing comprises outputting or displaying the one or more estimated glucose values.

The rejection of Claim 119 in Office Action fails to address the limitation of "wherein replacing comprises outputting or displaying the estimated glucose values." It is not clear whether the Examiner did not find the references applied in the rejection as teaching this limitation or whether this was an inadvertent omission. Nevertheless, Applicants submit that neither Mastrototaro nor Parris teach or suggest this limitation, among other limitations of Claim 119.

First, Parris et al. describes predicting an endpoint of a response curve based on measurements taken during a kinetic state of the response curve. While background may be subtracted from the measurements prior to predicting an endpoint of a response curve (*see, e.g.*, ¶¶ [0239] – [0243]), nowhere does Parris et al. teach or suggest replacing a measured value with an estimated value, let alone outputting or displaying an estimated value that replaced a measured value. Thus, Parris et al. fails to teach or suggest these limitations of Claim 119.

Second, Mastrototaro's technique of ignoring the highest and lowest values does not teach or suggest the subject limitations of Claim 119. On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner appears to cite this "ignoring" feature of Mastrototaro as teaching the subject limitation of Claim 119. However, Mastrototaro describes that the highest and lowest sample and interval values are ignored – not replaced with an estimated value– and that remaining sample and interval values are then averaged to make an interval or memory value, respectively. Thus, the "ignoring" techniques of Mastrototaro fail to teach or suggest "replacing with an electronic device at least some of the signal artifacts with one or more estimated glucose values in response to the evaluated severity meeting a criterion, wherein replacing comprises outputting or displaying the one or more estimated glucose values," as recited in Claim 119.

Applicants also note that the clipping limit techniques disclosed in Mastrototaro fail to teach or suggest these limitations of Claim 119. *See, e.g.*, col. 9, line 7 – col. 10, line 25 and Fig. 8 (discussing the clipping limit techniques). For example, Mastrototaro explains that "interval values that are above a maximum clipping limit or below a minimum clipping limit are replaced with the nearest clipping limit value." *See* col. 9, lines 10-13. Alternatively, "interval values that are outside of the clipping limits are ignored and not used to calculate the next memory storage value." *See* col. 9, lines 14-16. If the interval value that falls outside the clipping limits is not

ignored, then Mastrototaro explains that the clipping limit value is averaged with other interval values to form a memory value. Mastrototaro, therefore, does not teach or suggest outputting or displaying a clipping limit value, but rather averages the clipping limit value with other interval values to form a stored memory value.

Because the cited combination of references fails to teach or suggest every limitation of the Claim 119, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

Not proper to combine teachings of Parris et al. with Mastrototaro

In addition, Applicants submit that Mastrototaro's teachings cannot be properly combined with the teachings of Parris et al. to teach or suggest the invention of Claim 119. As discussed above, Parris et al. teaches a process for predicting an endpoint value based on measurements taken during a kinetic state of a biosensor reaction. In contrast, Mastrototaro teaches a calibration process that takes measurements when the sensor is in a steady state. *See*, Mastrototaro, col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 1 ("the glucose sensor 12 is initialized to achieve a steady state of operation before starting a calibration process."). That is, as understood by Applicants, each of the sample values used in the Mastrototaro calibration process are taken while the sensor is in, or substantially in, an equilibrium state. The measurements taken in the Parris et al. process, therefore, do not correspond to the sample values obtained in the Mastrototaro process. Instead, Applicants submit that a sample value obtained in Mastrototaro corresponds – if at all – to the endpoint value of a response curve described in Parris et al. Due to at least this distinction, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of the references in the manner provided in the Office Action.

For example, the obviousness rational of applying a known technique to a known method ready for improvement to yield predictable results - which appears to be the rationale applied by the Examiner in the Office Action (*see* pg. 4) - cannot be supported in view of the incompatible teachings of Parris et al. and Mastrototaro. *See* MPEP 2143.D. (discussing the obviousness rationale of applying a known technique to a known method ready for improvement to yield predictable results). As discussed below, applying the processing techniques of Mastrototaro would not have improved the predictive algorithm of Parris et al.

In Mastrototaro, the sample values are taken while the sensor is in a stable state. Thus, as understood by Applicants, Mastrototaro recognizes samples taken during a short enough time

interval should have about the same value (i.e. vary little in value), with any variance between values in the time interval being primarily due to extraneous data, outlying data points or transients, for example. *See* col. 9, lines 8-9. Due to this characteristic, Mastrototaro describes data processing techniques that attempt to eliminate or reduce the effects of extraneous, outlying or transient data by accounting for data values that vary from other data values taken during given time interval, for example. In contrast, Parris et al. teaches taking the measurements during a kinetic state of an enzymatic reaction, which results in each successive measurement increasing in value. *See e.g.* Fig. 2. Combining the Mastrototaro data processing techniques, in the manner provided in the Office Action, would eliminate the first and last data points from being used in the predictive algorithm of Parris et al. every time because the first and last values should be the lowest and highest values. In doing so, the modified process of Parris et al. will have fewer data points in which to fit a predicted response curve; likely resulting in a less accurate predicted response curve. Furthermore, ignoring the highest and lowest value data points would likely increase the time needed to predict an endpoint because additional data points will likely need to be taken, contrary to an express object described in Paris et al. of "reducing the time required for the measurement of an analyte concentration or amount." See paragraph [0107]. It is also not clear whether applying the data processing techniques would result in an accurate response curve because applying these techniques would change the values to which the predicted curve is fitted; at best, one of ordinary skill in the art would need to perform substantially experimentation to make the modified process work. Thus, Applicants submit that applying the Mastrototaro data processing techniques would <u>not</u> have improved the predictive algorithm process described in Parris et al.

2. Independent Claim 120

Claim 120 also stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Parris et al. in view of Mastrototaro.

Applicants are grateful for the Examiners indication in the Interview Summary dated May 27, 2010 that the Mastrototaro reference fails to teach an evaluation of a severity based in part on a duration of the signal. In view of this deficiency, the Mastrototaro and Parris et al. references, either alone or in combination, fail to teach "detecting transient non-glucose related signal

artifacts in the data stream and evaluating a severity thereof based at least in part on a duration of the transient non-glucose related signal artifacts," as recited in Claim 120.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

3. Independent Claim 121

Claim 121 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Parris et al. in view of Mastrototaro.

Claim 121 has been amended to recite "replacing with an electronic device at least some of the signal artifacts with one or more estimated glucose values in response to the evaluated severity meeting a criterion<u>, wherein replacing comprises outputting or displaying the one or more estimated glucose values</u>." (Underline indicates additions to the claim). As discussed with respect to Claim 119, neither Mastrototaro nor Parris et al. teach or suggest these limitations. In addition, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the Mastrototaro and Parris et al. references to practice the invention of Claim 121 for substantially the same reasons as provided above with respect to Claim 119. Thus, Applicants submit that the cited references fail to teach or suggest every element of Claim 121.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection.

4. Independent Claim 122

Claim 122 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Parris et al. in view of Mastrototaro.

Independent Claim 122 relates to a method for processing data from a glucose sensor, comprising monitoring a data stream from a glucose sensor; detecting transient non-glucose related signal artifacts in the data stream and <u>evaluating a severity thereof based at least in part on a frequency content</u> of the transient non-glucose related signal artifacts; and replacing with an electronic device at least some of the signal artifacts with one or more estimated glucose values.

On pages 4-5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects Claim 122 over Parris et al. in view of Mastrototaro. In the rejection, the Examiner states that that "Parris et al. fails to teach that evaluation of the severity is based on … [a] frequency of the transient non-glucose related signal artifacts." (Emphasis added). The Examiner then alleges that Mastrototaro cures this deficiency, citing col. 11, lines 23-38 of Mastrototaro, and explains that Mastrototaro describes

that a "sensitivity ratio can be based on a frequency in alternative embodiments." Applicants disagree with this rejection.

Applicants submit that Mastrototaro's description of using a sensitivity ratio in terms of frequency does not teach or suggest evaluating a severity of a signal artifact based on a frequency content of the signal artifact. The Mastrototaro reference states that a sensitivity ratio can be used in units of frequency "depending on the type of signal available from the sensor." As described in Mastrototaro, the sensitivity ratio is "a calibration factor used to convert the Valid ISG value (Nano-Amps) into a blood glucose level (mg/dl or mmol/L)." Col. 11, lines 4-6. Accordingly, Mastrototaro describes, at most, converting a signal into a blood glucose level using a sensitivity ratio in units of frequency.

Indeed, Mastrototaro only describes processing data using the subject techniques (ignoring, averaging, clipping, etc.) having units in nano-Amps. *See, e.g.*, col. 9, line 22 – col. 10, line 25. This is because Mastrototaro uses the know technique of "amperometry" to obtain the sampled values, which involves measuring a current flowing through the working electrode of an electrochemical cell (i.e. sensor). Mastrototaro does not describe measuring a frequency content of the signal, nor does it describe evaluating data having frequency units as alleged in the Office Action.

Further, Mastrototaro does not provide an enabling disclosure of the features alleged in the Office Action. That is, Mastrototaro does not disclose how, if frequency were the measurable unit, signal processing based on amperometric detection could be applied to other measuring techniques. And applying the Mastrototaro processing techniques using data values measured in units of frequency would require, at best, undue experimentation for one of ordinary skill in the art, because the data processing techniques would need to be significantly modified to obtain worthwhile data. And at worst, ignoring a highest and a lowest frequency data value during a given time interval and/or applying clipping limits to frequency data values, for example, may not even work using the Mastrototaro process.

In light of the above, Mastrototaro cannot be said to teach or suggest "detecting transient non-glucose related signal artifacts in the data stream and evaluating a severity thereof based at least in part on a frequency content of the transient non-glucose related signal artifacts," as recited in Claim 122.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the rejection in view of the cited references failing to teach or suggest every limitation of the claim for at least the above reasons. However, should the Examiner maintain this rejection, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner set forth a detailed explanation as to how Mastrototaro allegedly teaches the subject limitation so that the Applicant will have a clear understanding of how to respond.

5. Independent Claim 161

Claim 161 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Parris et al. in view of Mastrototaro.

Claim 161 has been amended to recite "replacing with an electronic device at least some of the signal artifacts with one or more estimated glucose values in response to the evaluated severity meeting a criterion, wherein replacing comprises outputting or displaying the one or more estimated glucose values." (Underline indicated added language). As discussed with respect to Claim 119, neither Mastrototaro nor Parris et al. teach or suggest these limitations. In addition, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have been motivated to combine the Mastrototaro and Parris et al. references to practice the invention of Claim 161 for substantially the same reasons as provided above with respect to Claim 119. Thus, Applicants submit that the cited references fail to teach or suggest every element of Claim 161.

6. Dependent Claims

Dependent Claims 123-126 and 148-155, 158-175, 177-207, 209-211, 213-236, 238-291 and 293-314, 316-331 depend either directly or indirectly from one of independent Claim 119, 120, 121, 122 or 161. Thus, each of these dependent claims is allowable for at least the reasons provided above with respect to the independent claim from which it depends. Applicants note that certain dependent claims have been rejected by combining Parris et al. and Mastrototaro with certain secondary references (e.g., US 2003/0050546 to Desai et al.; U.S. 3005/0101847 to Routt et al.; and Deutsch, "Time series analysis and control of blood glucose levels in diabetic patients"). None of these references includes teachings overcoming the deficiencies of Parris et al. and Mastrototaro as set forth above. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejections of the dependent claims over Parris et al. and Mastrototaro in combination with any of the secondary references.

No Disclaimers or Disavowals

Although the present communication may include alterations to the application or claims, or characterizations of claim scope or referenced art, Applicant is not conceding in this application that previously pending claims are not patentable over the cited references. Rather, any alterations or characterizations are being made to facilitate expeditious prosecution of this application. Applicant reserves the right to pursue at a later date any previously pending or other broader or narrower claims that capture any subject matter supported by the present disclosure, including subject matter found to be specifically disclaimed herein or by any prior prosecution. Accordingly, reviewers of this or any parent, child or related prosecution history shall not reasonably infer that Applicant has made any disclaimers or disavowals of any subject matter supported by the present application.

Co-Pending Applications of Assignee

Applicants wish to draw the Examiner's attention to the following applications and granted patents of the present application's assignee.

Docket No.	**Serial No.**	**Title**	**Filed**
DEXCOM.9CPDVC	07/122395	BIOLOGICAL FLUID MEASURING DEVICE	11/19/1987
DEXCOM.9CPDCP	07/216683	BIOLOGICAL FLUID MEASURING DEVICE	7/7/1988
DEXCOM.008A	08/811473	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	3/4/1997
DEXCOM.008DV1	09/447227	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	11/22/1999
DEXCOM.8DVC1	09/489588	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	1/21/2000
DEXCOM.8DVCP1	09/636369	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REMOTE MONITORING AND MODULATION OF MEDICAL DEVICES	8/11/2000
DEXCOM.006A	09/916386	MEMBRANE FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	7/27/2001
DEXCOM.007A	09/916711	SENSOR HEAD FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICE	7/27/2001
DEXCOM.8DVCP2	09/916858	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	7/27/2001

DEXCOM.010A	10/153356	TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE POLYURETHANE MEMBRANES FOR IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	5/22/2002
DEXCOM.024A	10/632537	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/1/2003
DEXCOM.026A	10/633329	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/1/2003
DEXCOM.016A	10/633367	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/1/2003
DEXCOM.025A	10/633404	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/1/2003
DEXCOM.011A	10/646333	OPTIMIZED SENSOR GEOMETRY FOR AN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSOR	8/22/2003
DEXCOM.012A	10/647065	POROUS MEMBRANES FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	8/22/2003
DEXCOM.027A	10/648849	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	8/22/2003
DEXCOM.8DVC1C1	10/657843	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	9/9/2003
DEXCOM.028A	10/695636	SILICONE COMPOSITION FOR BIOCOMPATIBLE MEMBRANE	10/28/2003
DEXCOM.006C1	10/768889	MEMBRANE FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	1/29/2004
DEXCOM.037A	10/789359	INTEGRATED DELIVERY DEVICE FOR CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE SENSOR	2/26/2004
DEXCOM.045A	10/838658	IMPLANTABLE ANALYTE SENSOR	5/3/2004
DEXCOM.044A	10/838909	IMPLANTABLE ANALYTE SENSOR	5/3/2004
DEXCOM.043A	10/838912	IMPLANTABLE ANALYTE SENSOR	5/3/2004
DEXCOM.012CP1	10/842716	BIOINTERFACE MEMBRANES INCORPORATING BIOACTIVE AGENTS	5/10/2004
DEXCOM.8DV1CP	10/846150	ANALYTE MEASURING DEVICE	5/14/2004
DEXCOM.048A	10/885476	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR MANUFACTURE OF AN ANALYTE-MEASURING DEVICE INCLUDING A MEMBRANE SYSTEM	7/6/2004

DEXCOM.019A	10/896637	ROLLED ELECTRODE ARRAY AND ITS METHOD FOR MANUFACTURE	7/21/2004
DEXCOM.021A	10/896639	OXYGEN ENHANCING MEMBRANE SYSTEMS FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	7/21/2004
DEXCOM.020A	10/896772	INCREASING BIAS FOR OXYGEN PRODUCTION IN AN ELECTRODE SYSTEM	7/21/2004
DEXCOM.023A	10/897312	ELECTRODE SYSTEMS FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSORS	7/21/2004
DEXCOM.022A	10/897377	ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSORS INCLUDING ELECTRODE SYSTEMS WITH INCREASED OXYGEN GENERATION	7/21/2004
DEXCOM.030A	10/991353	AFFINITY DOMAIN FOR ANALYTE SENSOR	11/16/2004
DEXCOM.032A	10/991966	INTEGRATED RECEIVER FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	11/17/2004
DEXCOM.038A	11/004561	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	12/3/2004
DEXCOM.031A	11/007635	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR IMPROVING ELECTROCHEMICAL ANALYTE SENSORS	12/7/2004
DEXCOM.029A	11/007920	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	12/8/2004
DEXCOM.008DV1C	11/021046	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	12/22/2004
DEXCOM.007C1	11/021162	SENSOR HEAD FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	12/22/2004
DEXCOM.040A	11/034343	COMPOSITE MATERIAL FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICE	1/11/2005
DEXCOM.039A	11/034344	IMPLANTABLE DEVICE WITH IMPROVED RADIO FREQUENCY CAPABILITIES	1/11/2005
DEXCOM.024C1	11/038340	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	1/18/2005
DEXCOM.8DVCP2C	11/039269	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	1/19/2005
DEXCOM.034A	11/055779	BIOINTERFACE MEMBRANE WITH MACRO- AND MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	2/9/2005
DEXCOM.051A8	11/077643	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005

DEXCOM.051A5	11/077693	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A4	11/077713	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A6	11/077714	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A	11/077715	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A10	11/077739	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A11	11/077740	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.050A	11/077759	TRANSCUTANEOUS MEDICAL DEVICE WITH VARIABLE STIFFNESS	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A7	11/077763	METHOD AND SYSTEMS FOR INSERTING A TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A12	11/077765	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A1	11/077883	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A9	11/078072	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A2	11/078230	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.051A3	11/078232	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/10/2005
DEXCOM.061A1	11/157365	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/21/2005
DEXCOM.061A	11/157746	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/21/2005
DEXCOM.061A2	11/158227	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/21/2005
DEXCOM.016C1	11/201445	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/10/2005
DEXCOM.010DV2	11/280102	TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE POLYURETHANE MEMBRANES FOR IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	11/16/2005
DEXCOM.010DV1	11/280672	TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE POLYURETHANE MEMBRANES FOR IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	11/16/2005
DEXCOM.063A	11/333837	LOW OXYGEN IN VIVO ANALYTE SENSOR	1/17/2006

DEXCOM.061CP1	11/334107	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	1/17/2006
DEXCOM.061CP2	11/334876	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	1/18/2006
DEXCOM.058A	11/335879	CELLULOSIC-BASED INTERFERENCE DOMAIN FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	1/18/2006
DEXCOM.077A	11/360250	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/22/2006
DEXCOM.061CP3	11/360252	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/22/2006
DEXCOM.051CP1	11/360262	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/22/2006
DEXCOM.051CP2	11/360299	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/22/2006
DEXCOM.061CP4	11/360819	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/22/2006
DEXCOM.053A	11/373628	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA FOR SENSOR CALIBRATION	3/9/2006
DEXCOM.075A	11/404417	SILICONE BASED MEMBRANES FOR USE IN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	4/14/2006
DEXCOM.010CP1	11/404418	SILICONE BASED MEMBRANES FOR USE IN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	4/14/2006
DEXCOM.054A1	11/404421	ANALYTE SENSING BIOINTERFACE	4/14/2006
DEXCOM.054A	11/404929	ANALYTE SENSING BIOINTERFACE	4/14/2006
DEXCOM.054A2	11/404946	ANALYTE SENSING BIOINTERFACE	4/14/2006
DEXCOM.021C1	11/410392	OXYGEN ENHANCING MEMBRANE SYSTEMS FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	4/25/2006
DEXCOM.021DV1	11/410555	OXYGEN ENHANCING MEMBRANE SYSTEMS FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	4/25/2006
DEXCOM.051CP1C1	11/411656	ANALYTE SENSOR	4/26/2006
DEXCOM.060A	11/413238	CELLULOSIC-BASED RESISTANCE DOMAIN FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	4/28/2006
DEXCOM.060A2	11/413242	CELLULOSIC-BASED RESISTANCE DOMAIN FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	4/28/2006
DEXCOM.060A1	11/413356	CELLULOSIC-BASED RESISTANCE DOMAIN FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	4/28/2006
DEXCOM.051C1	11/415593	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/2/2006
DEXCOM.011DV3	11/415631	OPTIMIZED SENSOR GEOMETRY FOR AN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSOR	5/2/2006

DEXCOM.051C3	11/415999	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/2/2006
DEXCOM.011DV1	11/416058	OPTIMIZED SENSOR GEOMETRY FOR AN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSOR	5/2/2006
DEXCOM.011DV2	11/416346	OPTIMIZED SENSOR GEOMETRY FOR AN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSOR	5/2/2006
DEXCOM.051C2	11/416375	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/2/2006
DEXCOM.012CP1C2	11/416734	BIOINTERFACE MEMBRANES INCORPORATING BIOACTIVE AGENTS	5/3/2006
DEXCOM.012CP1C1	11/416825	BIOINTERFACE MEMBRANES INCORPORATING BIOACTIVE AGENTS	5/3/2006
DEXCOM.051CP4	11/439559	ANALYTE SENSOR	5/23/2006
DEXCOM.051CP3	11/439630	ANALYTE SENSOR	5/23/2006
DEXCOM.051CP5	11/439800	ANALYTE SENSOR	5/23/2006
DEXCOM.61CP3CP1	11/445792	ANALYTE SENSOR	6/1/2006
DEXCOM.027CP1	11/498410	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	8/2/2006
DEXCOM.51CP3CP1	11/503367	ANALYTE SENSOR	8/10/2006
DEXCOM.27CP1CP2	11/515342	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	9/1/2006
DEXCOM.27CP1CP1	11/515443	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	9/1/2006
DEXCOM.088A	11/543396	ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006
DEXCOM.088A3	11/543404	ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006
DEXCOM.088A2	11/543490	ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006
DEXCOM.038CP2	11/543539	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006
DEXCOM.038CP3	11/543683	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006
DEXCOM.038CP1	11/543707	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006
DEXCOM.038CP4	11/543734	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/4/2006

DEXCOM.8DCP2CC1	11/546157	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	10/10/2006
DEXCOM.012DV1	11/654135	POROUS MEMBRANES FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	1/17/2007
DEXCOM.058CP1	11/654140	MEMBRANES FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	1/17/2007
DEXCOM.058CP2	11/654327	MEMBRANES FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	1/17/2007
DEXCOM.021CP1	11/675063	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/14/2007
DEXCOM.51CP1CP1	11/681145	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/1/2007
DEXCOM.61CP2CP1	11/690752	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/23/2007
DEXCOM.088CP3	11/691424	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/26/2007
DEXCOM.088CP1	11/691426	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/26/2007
DEXCOM.088CP2	11/691432	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/26/2007
DEXCOM.088CP4	11/691466	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/26/2007
DEXCOM.38CP1CP1	11/692154	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/27/2007
DEXCOM.61CP2CP4	11/734178	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/11/2007
DEXCOM.61CP2CP2	11/734184	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/11/2007
DEXCOM.61CP2CP3	11/734203	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/11/2007
DEXCOM.093A	11/750907	ANALYTE SENSORS HAVING A SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO SUBSTANTIALLY UNAFFECTED BY NON-CONSTANT NOISE	5/18/2007
DEXCOM.27CP1CP3	11/762638	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL DATA ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	6/13/2007
DEXCOM.028DV1	11/763215	SILICONE COMPOSITION FOR BIOCOMPATIBLE MEMBRANE	6/14/2007
DEXCOM.051C4	11/797520	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/3/2007
DEXCOM.051C5	11/797521	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/3/2007
DEXCOM.061CP2C2	11/842139	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.061C1	11/842142	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007

DEXCOM.61CP2CPC	11/842143	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	8/20/2007
DEXCOM.061CP4C1	11/842146	ANALYTE SENSOR	8/20/2007
DEXCOM.061A1C1	11/842148	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.61CP3CPC	11/842149	TRANCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.077C1	11/842151	ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.061CP2C1	11/842154	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.093C1	11/842156	ANALYTE SENSORS HAVING A SIGNAL-TO-NOISE RATIO SUBSTANTILALLY UNAFFECTED BY NON-CONSTANT NOISE	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.51P3P1C1	11/842157	ANALYTE SENSOR	8/21/2007
DEXCOM.096A	11/855101	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/13/2007
DEXCOM.38CP1CP2	11/865572	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/1/2007
DEXCOM.025C1	11/865660	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	10/1/2007
DEXCOM.051A7C1	11/925603	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/26/2007
DEXCOM.8DV1CPD2	12/037812	ANALYTE MEASURING DEVICE	2/26/2008
DEXCOM.8DV1CPD1	12/037830	ANALYTE MEASURING DEVICE	2/26/2008
DEXCOM.107A	12/054953	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.88CP1CP2	12/055078	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.106A	12/055098	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.88CP1CP1	12/055114	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.88CP1CP3	12/055149	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.88CP1CP4	12/055203	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.88CP1CP5	12/055227	ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2008
DEXCOM.024C1D2	12/098353	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/4/2008
DEXCOM.024C1D1	12/098359	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/4/2008

DEXCOM.024C1D3	12/098627	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/7/2008
DEXCOM.051A6C3	12/101790	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/11/2008
DEXCOM.051A9C1	12/101806	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/11/2008
DEXCOM.051A6C2	12/101810	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/11/2008
DEXCOM.016DV1	12/102654	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/14/2008
DEXCOM.016DV2	12/102729	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/14/2008
DEXCOM.016DV3	12/102745	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/14/2008
DEXCOM.034DV1	12/103594	BIOINTERFACE WITH MACRO- AND MICRO-ARCHITECTURE	4/15/2008
DEXCOM.050C1	12/105227	TRANSCUTANEOUS MEDICAL DEVICE WITH VARIABLE STIFFNESS	4/17/2008
DEXCOM.038CP3C1	12/111062	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/28/2008
DEXCOM.063C2	12/113508	LOW OXYGEN IN VIVO ANALYTE SENSOR	5/1/2008
DEXCOM.063C1	12/113724	LOW OXYGEN IN VIVO ANALYTE SENSOR	5/1/2008
DEXCOM.094A2	12/133738	INTEGRATED MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE FOR USE WITH CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/5/2008
DEXCOM.094A3	12/133761	INTEGRATED MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE FOR USE WITH CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/5/2008
DEXCOM.094A4	12/133786	INTEGRATED MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE FOR USE WITH CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/5/2008
DEXCOM.037CP1	12/133820	INTEGRATED MEDICAMENT DELIVERY DEVICE FOR USE WITH CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/5/2008
DEXCOM.061A2DV1	12/137396	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	6/11/2008
DEXCOM.023RE	12/139305	ELECTRODE SYSTEMS FOR ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSORS	6/13/2008

DEXCOM.051A8C1	12/175391	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	7/17/2008
DEXCOM.032DV2	12/182008	INTEGRATED RECEIVER FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	7/29/2008
DEXCOM.032C1	12/182073	INTEGRATED RECEIVER FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	7/29/2008
DEXCOM.032DV3	12/182083	INTEGRATED RECEIVER FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	7/29/2008
DEXCOM.025C1C2	12/195191	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/20/2008
DEXCOM.025C1C1	12/195773	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	8/21/2008
DEXCOM.045DV1	12/247137	IMPLANTABLE ANALYTE SENSOR	10/7/2008
DEXCOM.051CP3DV	12/250918	ANALYTE SENSOR	10/14/2008
DEXCOM.029DV2	12/252952	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/16/2008
DEXCOM.029DV5	12/252967	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/16/2008
DEXCOM.029DV1	12/252996	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/16/2008
DEXCOM.029DV6	12/253064	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/16/2008
DEXCOM.029DV3	12/253120	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/16/2008
DEXCOM.029DV4	12/253125	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/16/2008
DEXCOM.098A	12/258235	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING SENSOR DATA	10/24/2008
DEXCOM.099A2	12/258318	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING SENSOR DATA	10/24/2008
DEXCOM.016CP1	12/258320	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING SENSOR DATA	10/24/2008
DEXCOM.099A1	12/258325	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING SENSOR DATA	10/24/2008
DEXCOM.27CP1CP4	12/258335	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING SENSOR DATA	10/24/2008
DEXCOM.099A	12/258345	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING SENSOR DATA	10/24/2008
DEXCOM.007C1DV1	12/260017	SENSOR HEAD FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	10/28/2008
DEXCOM.029C1	12/263993	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	11/3/2008

DEXCOM.38CPCPDV	12/264160	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	11/3/2008
DEXCOM.043DV1	12/264835	IMPLANTABLE ANALYTE SENSOR	11/4/2008
DEXCOM.88CPP5P6	12/267494	INTEGRATED DEVICE FOR CONTINUOUS IN VIVO ANALYTE DETECTION AND SIMULTANEOUS CONTROL OF AN INFUSION DEVICE	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.038CP5	12/267518	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88CP1P1P	12/267525	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88P1P1P2	12/267531	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.016CP2	12/267542	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88CPP5P4	12/267544	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88CPP5P5	12/267545	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88CPP5P3	12/267546	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88CPP5P2	12/267547	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.88CPP5P1	12/267548	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/7/2008
DEXCOM.051A12C1	12/273359	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	11/18/2008
DEXCOM.051C6	12/329496	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	12/5/2008
DEXCOM.038CP2C1	12/335403	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	12/15/2008
DEXCOM.027DV1	12/353787	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	1/14/2009
DEXCOM.027DV2	12/353799	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	1/14/2009
DEXCOM.061C2	12/353870	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	1/14/2009
DEXCOM.051C7	12/359207	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	1/23/2009
DEXCOM.100A	12/362194	CONTINUOUS CARDIAC MARKER SENSOR SYSTEM	1/29/2009
DEXCOM.061CP2C3	12/364786	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	2/3/2009
DEXCOM.101A	12/365683	CONTINUOUS MEDICAMENT SENSOR SYSTEM FOR IN VIVO USE	2/4/2009
DEXCOM.102A2	12/390205	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR CUSTOMIZING DELIVERY OF SENSOR DATA	2/20/2009

DEXCOM.102A3	12/390290	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR BLOOD GLUCOSE MONITORING AND ALERT DELIVERY	2/20/2009
DEXCOM.102A1	12/390304	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING, TRANSMITTING AND DISPLAYING SENSOR DATA	2/20/2009
DEXCOM.061DV1	12/391148	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	2/23/2009
DEXCOM.051C10	12/393887	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	2/26/2009
DEXCOM.104A2	12/413166	POLYMER MEMBRANES FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSORS	3/27/2009
DEXCOM.104A1	12/413231	POLYMER MEMBRANES FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSORS	3/27/2009
DEXCOM.029DV8	12/424391	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/15/2009
DEXCOM.029DV7	12/424403	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/15/2009
DEXCOM.061A1C2	12/437436	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/7/2009
DEXCOM.029DV9	12/509396	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	7/24/2009
DEXCOM.075DV1	12/511982	SILICONE BASED MEMBRANES FOR USE IN IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	7/29/2009
DEXCOM.088CP4C1	12/535620	ANALYTE SENSOR	8/4/2009
DEXCOM.037DV1	12/536852	INTEGRATED DELIVERY DEVICE FOR CONTINUOUS GLUCOSE SENSOR	8/6/2009
DEXCOM.095A	12/562011	PARTICLE-CONTAINING MEMBRANE AND PARTICULATE ELECTRODE FOR ANALYTE SENSORS	9/17/2009
DEXCOM.029DV11	12/565156	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009
DEXCOM.029DV12	12/565166	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009
DEXCOM.029DV13	12/565173	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009
DEXCOM.029DV10	12/565180	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009
DEXCOM.029DV14	12/565199	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009
DEXCOM.032DV1DV	12/565205	INTEGRATED RECEIVER FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009

DEXCOM.029DV15	12/565231	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	9/23/2009
DEXCOM.029DV16	12/577668	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/12/2009
DEXCOM.029C4	12/577690	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/12/2009
DEXCOM.029DV17	12/577691	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	10/12/2009
DEXCOM.027C1	12/579339	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.027C3	12/579357	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.027C2	12/579363	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.027C7	12/579374	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.027C4	12/579385	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.027C5	12/579388	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.027C6	12/579392	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	10/14/2009
DEXCOM.044DV1	12/608872	IMPLANTABLE ANALYTE SENSOR	10/29/2009
DEXCOM.040DV1	12/610127	COMPOSITE MATERIAL FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICE	10/30/2009
DEXCOM.061CP3C1	12/610866	ANALYTE SENSOR	11/2/2009
DEXCOM.038C1	12/619502	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	11/16/2009
DEXCOM.104C1	12/628095	POLYMER MEMBRANES FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSORS	11/30/2009
DEXCOM.088CP3C2	12/630628	ANALYTE SENSOR	12/3/2009
DEXCOM.006C1C1	12/633578	MEMBRANE FOR USE WITH IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	12/8/2009
DEXCOM.025C1C3	12/633654	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/8/2009

DEXCOM.025C1C6	12/636473	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/11/2009
DEXCOM.025C1C9	12/636494	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/11/2009
DEXCOM.025C1C8	12/636540	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/11/2009
DEXCOM.025C1C5	12/636551	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/11/2009
DEXCOM.025C1C7	12/636574	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/11/2009
DEXCOM.025C1C4	12/636584	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/11/2009
DEXCOM.016C2	12/639746	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/16/2009
DEXCOM.026C1	12/639829	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	12/16/2009
DEXCOM.008DV1C3	12/645097	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	12/22/2009
DEXCOM.008DV1C2	12/645270	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	12/22/2009
DEXCOM.053C2	12/683724	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA FOR SENSOR CALIBRATION	1/7/2010
DEXCOM.053C1	12/683755	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA FOR SENSOR CALIBRATION	1/7/2010
DEXCOM.010DV1C1	12/688737	TECHNIQUES TO IMPROVE POLYURETHANE MEMBRANES FOR IMPLANTABLE GLUCOSE SENSORS	1/15/2010
DEXCOM.021C1C1	12/688763	OXYGEN ENHANCING MEMBRANE SYSTEMS FOR IMPLANTABLE DEVICES	1/15/2010
DEXCOM.026DV1	12/690792	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	1/20/2010
DEXCOM.058C1	12/691617	CELLULOSIC-BASED INTERFERENCE DOMAIN FOR AN ANALYTE SENSOR	1/21/2010

DEXCOM.8DCP2CCC	12/696003	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	1/28/2010
DEXCOM.088CP2C1	12/713607	ANALYTE SENSOR	2/26/2010
DEXCOM.104A1CP1	12/718299	POLYMER MEMBRANES FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSORS	3/5/2010
DEXCOM.104A1CP2	12/718332	POLYMER MEMBRANES FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSORS	3/5/2010
DEXCOM.051A6C4	12/728032	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/19/2010
DEXCOM.051A6C5	12/728060	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/19/2010
DEXCOM.051A6C6	12/728061	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/19/2010
DEXCOM.051A6C7	12/728082	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/19/2010
DEXCOM.51A8C1C1	12/729035	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/22/2010
DEXCOM.51A8C1C2	12/729048	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/22/2010
DEXCOM.051A10C1	12/729058	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/22/2010
DEXCOM.016C3	12/730058	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.051A10C2	12/730072	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.016C4	12/730077	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.016C6	12/730108	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.016C8	12/730123	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.016C9	12/730132	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.016C7	12/730144	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010
DEXCOM.016C5	12/730152	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/23/2010

DEXCOM.029C5	12/731046	SIGNAL PROCESSING FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/24/2010
DEXCOM.032C1C1	12/731965	INTEGRATED RECEIVER FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/25/2010
DEXCOM.027C8	12/731980	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	3/25/2010
DEXCOM.27CPCPC1	12/732010	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/25/2010
DEXCOM.27CPCP3C	12/732097	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	3/25/2010
DEXCOM.038CP2CC	12/748024	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/26/2010
DEXCOM.135A	12/748069	METHODS AND SYSTEMS FOR PROMOTING GLUCOSE MANAGEMENT	3/26/2010
DEXCOM.016C10	12/748144	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	3/26/2010
DEXCOM.053C3	12/748154	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA FOR SENSOR CALIBRATION	3/26/2010
DEXCOM.061A1C3	12/749139	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/29/2010
DEXCOM.38CPCPC2	12/749265	DUAL ELECTRODE SYSTEM FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/29/2010
DEXCOM.051A9C3	12/749981	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	3/30/2010
DEXCOM.038C3	12/760358	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/14/2010
DEXCOM.038C2	12/760432	CALIBRATION TECHNIQUES FOR A CONTINUOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	4/14/2010
DEXCOM.8DV1C2C1	12/763013	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	4/19/2010
DEXCOM.8DV1C2C2	12/763016	DEVICE AND METHOD FOR DETERMINING ANALYTE LEVELS	4/19/2010
DEXCOM.138A	12/770618	PERFORMANCE REPORTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINUOUS SENSOR DATA FROM MULTIPLE ANALYSIS TIME PERIODS	4/29/2010
DEXCOM.016C12	12/772842	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	5/3/2010

DEXCOM.016C11	12/772849	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	5/3/2010
DEXCOM.051A5C1	12/775315	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/6/2010
DEXCOM.051A12C4	12/780606	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/14/2010
DEXCOM.051A12C2	12/780723	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/14/2010
DEXCOM.051A12C3	12/780725	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/14/2010
DEXCOM.051A12C5	12/780739	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/14/2010
DEXCOM.051A12C6	12/780759	TRANSCUTANEOUS ANALYTE SENSOR	5/14/2010
DEXCOM.027C9	12/787217	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	5/25/2010
DEXCOM.016C13	12/788125	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	5/26/2010
DEXCOM.027C10	12/789153	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	5/27/2010
DEXCOM.027C11	12/791686	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	6/1/2010
DEXCOM.027C12	12/791791	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR REPLACING SIGNAL ARTIFACTS IN A GLUCOSE SENSOR DATA STREAM	6/1/2010
DEXCOM.016DV3RX	90/010988	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	5/10/2010
DEXCOM.025RX	95/001038	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/17/2008
DEXCOM.024RX	95/001039	SYSTEM AND METHODS FOR PROCESSING ANALYTE SENSOR DATA	4/17/2008

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in condition for allowance. Should the Examiner have any remaining

concerns that might prevent the prompt allowance of the application, the Examiner is respectfully invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number below.

Please charge any additional fees, including any fees for additional extension of time, or credit overpayment to Deposit Account No. 11-1410.

Respectfully submitted,

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: July 1, 2010

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